

SCATTERED DEATH

Locomotive Exploded with Terrific Force.

FIVE MEN KILLED, TWELVE INJURED AT MACON.

THREE OF LATTER WILL DIE

BODY OF ONE VICTIM BLOWN ONE HUNDRED YARDS.

Roundhouse was Wrecked and Buildings Five Squares Away Were Badly Damaged.

MACON, Ga., January 2.—The boiler of a locomotive of the Central Georgia railway exploded at the shops in this city this morning, killing five men outright and badly injuring twelve others, three of whom will probably die. Among the dead are Tom Hodson, an engineer, and J. M. McDonald, a machinist.

Of the other dead men two are negroes and the other's body is so badly mutilated that it is impossible to tell his color. The heads of two of the victims were blown completely off and were found one hundred feet from the bodies. The explosion wrecked the roundhouse, in which the engine was standing.

A negro painting the top of the roundhouse was blown 100 yards, his body being reduced to an unrecognizable mass. Henry Fox, a machinist, was fatally injured. Alderman L. Willis, who was passing at the time, was severely injured. The shop broke every window in a building at the corner of Poplar and Fifth streets, five blocks from where the explosion occurred.

SIXTY YEARS' SUPPLY.

Steel Corporation is Well Fixed for Coke.

NEW YORK, January 2.—John E. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, announced to-day that the properties heretofore secured by the managers of the Pocahontas coal syndicate, consisting of about 300,000 acres of coal and coking coal, had been sold to the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, which is controlled by the Norfolk & Western railway, and that 50,000 acres of these lands had been leased on a royalty basis to companies whose capital stock is owned or controlled by the United States Steel Corporation. Judge Gary said that within the near future there would be constructed at least 2,000 of the most modern coke ovens, with a capacity of at least one and one-half million tons of coke, together with necessary railroads, tipplers, waterworks, electric plants, power plants, residences, vias and other improvements. The companies controlled by the United States Steel Corporation by this lease secured sufficient coal to provide on the present basis of consumption, for about thirty years. The coal, which is being mined by the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, now owned by the company, should furnish the necessary supply of coke for upward of sixty years, thus corresponding with the iron-ore supply.

DRIVEN TO BURGLARY.

Charles Cornelius Says Wife and Children Were in Need.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)
DALEVILLE, Ind., January 2.—Charles Cornelius, of Muncie, arrested here by patrolman Carey and detective Benbow, of Muncie, on charges of breaking into five houses in Muncie, formerly lived here and was visiting his father when he was arrested. He has confessed to thefts, but says that he was driven to it in order to provide for his wife and three children, who were in need. He committed the robberies unassisted. He has been placed in jail.

SPASMODIC EMOTION.

Bishop Potter Says There is Nothing in It.

NEW YORK, January 2.—In conducting the anniversary services in the crypt of the cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Cathedral Heights, yesterday morning, Bishop Potter, of the Episcopal church, said:

"I do not believe in night watch services. While people may be repentant at the time, the solemnity of the hour and the good resolutions are soon forgotten in the jollification which comes with the birth of the New Year. Nothing is ever achieved by spasmodic emotion."

RASH ENGLISH KNIGHT.

Sir Edward Watson Attempted to Commit Suicide.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Sir Edward Watson, the young English knight, cousin of designer Watson, of the Shamrock, attempted to end his life with acid in a Brighton Beach car, late Tuesday night, but will recover. Watson was arrested in the Butler street court on a charge of attempting suicide. He is a son of an English clergyman, and is a mechanical engineer. He came to this country six months ago to make his fortune.

GOV. SHAW IN CHICAGO.

Iowa Statesman on His Way to Washington.

CHICAGO, January 2.—Gov. Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, arrived here early to-day on his way to Washington, where he will confer with President Roosevelt regarding his appointment to the Treasury portfolio, to succeed Secretary Gage. Governor Shaw said that he would spend the greater part of the day with friends and relatives in Chicago, and leave for the East late this afternoon.

HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Philanthropist Gives King Edward Money for Its Construction.

LONDON, January 2.—In consequence of King Edward's active interest in the crusade against consumption, a philanthropist, who wishes his name withheld, has placed £50,000 at his Majesty's disposal for the construction of a sanatorium for consumptives.

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DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

DEMOCRATS MET THROUGHOUT THE STATE TO-DAY.

PREPARING FOR NEXT WEEK

Reorganization of the State Committee, with its Fight for Chairmanship, will Take Place Next Wednesday.

Seventh—Joseph T. Fanning.
Eighth—J. M. Adair.
Ninth—A. T. Livengood.

The district conventions for the election of members of the Democratic State committee were held throughout the State at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The first district convention was at Evansville, the second at Linton, the third at New Albany, the fourth at Columbus, the fifth at Terre Haute, the sixth at Cambridge City, the seventh at Indianapolis, the eighth at Ellettsville, the ninth at Frankfort, the tenth at Lafayette, the eleventh at Wabash, the twelfth at Ft. Wayne, the thirteenth at South Bend. The members of the old committee whose re-election was being contested were Lincoln Dixon, of the fourth, John G. McNutt, of the fifth, U. S. Jackson, of the sixth. The other members, except Clinton Rose, of the first district, have announced that they did not wish to be re-elected. Rose has been regarded as a receptive candidate.

In some of the districts the positions are being sought by several candidates, but in the strong Republican districts—notably the Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth—it was thought that some of the active party workers would have to be pressed into service. Friends of Senator Fortune, of Jeffersonville, have announced that they would support him in the election in the Tenth. The choice of Senator Steve Fleming in the Twelfth has been regarded as almost certain.

The reorganization of the committee will take place in Indianapolis next Wednesday, when a vigorous fight for the chairmanship is expected.

C. F. S. NEAL RETIRES.

A. T. Livengood, of Covington, Elected in Ninth District.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

PRANKFORD, Ind., January 2.—The Democrats of the Ninth district, at a convention here at noon, selected A. T. Livengood, of Covington, as chairman and member of the State central committee, to succeed C. F. S. Neal, of Lebanon. Michael Ryan, of Delphi, was the only candidate in opposition to Livengood, and he was not very anxious for the honor. It is said that Mr. Ryan prefers the congressional nomination. The first ballot was a tie, Livengood being selected on the second ballot. C. F. S. Neal opened the convention after which Senator William H. Johnston, of Crawfordville, was chosen as temporary chairman. He made a red-hot speech, denouncing the administration's treatment of Schley and Roosevelt's rebuke of Miles. The speaker expressed hope of defeating Lands for Congress.

Dark Horse Chosen in Eighth.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

BLUFFTON, Ind., January 2.—J. M. Adair, of Portland, was elected chairman of the Eighth district. The convention was advertised to elect the chairman this afternoon, but at a preliminary meeting at 11 o'clock it dispensed with other business and proceeded to make a choice. L. S. Burke, of Portland, who expected to be a candidate, nominated Adair, who received sixty-eight votes. W. E. Richardson was the only name presented, and he received fifty-nine votes. Adair was a dark horse, and was selected last night in a caucus of Madison county leaders, who wanted to beat Ellettsville. Adair is for Fleming for State chairman.

Rose Will Resign in Nolan's Favor.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

EVANSVILLE, Ind., January 2.—The delegates to the Democratic district convention, after conferring all morning, were slow in coming together this afternoon. The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p. m., and Clinton F. Rose was made temporary chairman. Senator Silwell, of Princeton, made secretary. The Evansville-Nolan faction controls the convention. His plan is to give Clinton F. Rose the district chairmanship. Then he is to resign and J. J. Nolan will be appointed.

ROMANTIC FREAK.

Married in the Tower, One Hundred Feet High.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

EVANSVILLE, Ind., January 2.—David D. Miller, of Huntsville, Ky., and Miss Jennie E. Shroeder, of this city, were married to-day in the court house tower, 100 feet in the air. It was a romantic freak.

Fireman Commits Suicide.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

MATTOON, Ill., January 2.—Walter Goodwin, a Big Four fireman, committed suicide here to-day by shooting.

POLICY FAVORITES

Feeling Aroused by Indications of Protection.

W. E. ENGLISH, OF THE SAFETY BOARD, AGAINST IT.

MAYOR TALKS TO GERBER

WHAT BOOKWALTER SAYS OF TALK ABOUT HIM.

Gerber's Appointment as Captain of Detectives was Not Pleasing to the Safety Board.

Developments to-day indicate that current charges in regard to protection being furnished to gamblers and policy men are to be investigated, and that some of those persons against whom the charges are made, if the charges are proved true, will be summarily dealt with. It is also said that on all sides the "policy king" Bill Kissel has a monopoly on the policy industry in this city, and that the detectives, though active against other policy men, disregard the actions of Mr. Kissel and his lieutenants. These charges are made against Captain Gerber and detective Morgan, who together have been assigned to look after policy cases. The charges have, in some instances, included Mayor Bookwalter, who, it is said, issued instructions that the detective force, contrary to the usual custom of putting these cases, like all others, in charge of the police superintendent, should handle all policy and gambling cases. It was inferred from this by many that the mayor was "in" on the deal. The mayor, however, denies that any such instructions were issued, and explains how a misunderstanding may have occurred.

It is also said that the so-called "legitimate" gamblers, as well as the policy men, must "see" either Kissel or Captain Gerber and make "satisfactory arrangements" before they are permitted to pursue their vocation. Specific instances are related of how this, that or the other gambler has refused to pay "blood money."

Capt. W. E. English, president of the Board of Public Safety, when asked what he thought of current reports as to gambling, said:

"These charges have been made too repeatedly to be without a basis of truth. I believe that returned to the city and have not conferred with the mayor on this subject, but I intend to do so. The charges will be taken up and thoroughly investigated. If the facts warrant it, the Board of Safety will go to the bottom of them. There is just one thing—gambling has got to be stopped. If the current reports are true, the present detective department can not stop it, we can get one that will stop it."

Mayor Called in Gerber.

Reports of these conditions have come to the mayor's ears with such insistence that the mayor to-day called Captain Gerber to his office. The conference was private, but afterward the mayor said he had sent for the captain for the purpose of asking him as to the current reports and of instructing him that there must be no discrimination in the arrests of policy men. The mayor said Captain Gerber informed him that there had been no discrimination and that the detective department was exerting its best efforts to stop policy and gambling in other parts of the city. He succeeded to a large degree in doing so.

The mayor after the interview stated that no poker was being played except probably at the Cleveland Club and at Fred Heller's. It was next to impossible, he said, to catch the Cleveland Club players on account of a multiplicity of doors through which the detectives had to enter. When they got to the poker room they always found men peacefully reading papers. Fred Heller's place in South New Jersey street had been "pulled," an mayor said, and he did not know that gambling was going on there. It would be watched and pulled again if gambling should be found.

The mayor also said that Captain Gerber told him that out of twelve policy men lately arrested five were runners for Kissel.

At any rate, the mayor instructed the captain of detectives to put on an extra "plain clothes" man in the downtown district for the express purpose of watching for policy runners and gamblers. Captain Gerber and detective Morgan have been watching this district. They are to continue to look after it.

As to Instructing Detectives.

The mayor was asked as to the report that the captain of the district had given down gamblers out of the hands of the superintendent of police and had given to the captain of detectives. He said it was not true that he had done so. The duty of catching gamblers had not been taken out of Superintendent Taff's hands, but the detective department had been instructed to be particularly active in apprehending gamblers and policy men, inasmuch as the detectives, not being in uniform, could better apprehend gamblers and policy men. No other members of the police force were prohibited from arresting gamblers.

Y. M. C. A. Fails to Raise Million Dollars Wanted.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Although the offices of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. in this city were kept open all yesterday, no contributions to the million dollar fund for the Y. M. C. A. were received. The total amount received at Tuesday night's figures—\$750,750. The Rev. Richard C. Morse, of the international committee, said that he had hopes the mail may bring subscriptions that would complete the fund. Of the amount subscribed fully \$300,000 is conditional on a million being raised by January 1. Subscriptions sent in letters that had been mailed before January 1 could be included in the fund and that leaves a bare chance that the million may be raised.

FOUND THE TROUBLE.

Young Rupert Blew into the Muzzle of His Gun.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., January 2.—Frederick Rupert, an eighteen-year-old, had his head blown off to-day, by the accidental discharge of his gun. Rupert had tried to shoot a hawk, but the gun failed to discharge. He attempted to locate the trouble by blowing into the muzzle of the gun, when the weapon exploded, the entire charge entering Rupert's mouth.

SENT TO AN ASYLUM.

Policeman Who Spoke Disrespectfully of McKinley.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—Geo. Heesman, the policeman who was publicly degraded on Tuesday last for having spoken disrespectfully of President McKinley when he was shot, was to-day declared insane and sent to an asylum. The testimony showed that some years ago he suffered from stroke and electric shock and had been insane for years.

TOUGH TIMES FOR THE TIGER.



Seth Low Became Mayor of New York Yesterday.

RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS BANKERS TAKE CONTROL

EXPLODE BOMB UNDER DUKE CONSTANTINE'S WINDOW.

A GREAT PANIC FOLLOWED

Palace was Crowded with Guests at the Time, but None was Injured—Fifteen Students Arrested.

PARIS, January 2.—A dispatch to the Patrie from Kiev, Europe, Russia, under to-day's date, says a bomb was exploded last night under the balcony of the palace of the Grand Duke Constantine. The explosion occurred at a moment when the salons were thronged with guests. A great panic followed, but nobody was injured, though the damage done was considerable. All the windows near the scene of the explosion were shattered. Nihilist students are suspected of committing the outrage. Fifteen students have been arrested.

The Grand Duke Constantine is a son of the late Grand Duke Constantin, who was the brother of Emperor Alexander II. One of the present Grand Duke Constantin's sisters is the Queen of Greece. The Grand Duke is president of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, admiral-captain-general and chief of the military schools of Russia.

The syndicate was also completely disappointed in being unable to complete the negotiations for the raising of a large sum of money upon certain bonds and stocks belonging to them, which would have furnished them with ready funds, and which negotiations they had reason to believe, until ten days ago, would result favorably.

"Some of the members of the syndicate, when it became apparent that many of their liabilities, which were coming due about the first of January could not be met, called together some of their personal advisers to advise with them as to what was best to be done.

"These gentlemen examined very fully into all of the affairs of those composing the syndicate, and were furnished with full and complete information."

"They found, further, from their investigations, that in the telephone situation, while among the different elements it had many companies that had fully completed their equipment, and were on a paying basis, there were others that needed material assistance.

"They also found that so far as the personal affairs of the members of the syndicate were concerned, their equities were, in their opinion, largely in liabilities, and that, in their judgment, the personal creditors could be paid without doubt from the assets, and several hundred thousand dollars put into the completing of the properties."

"They found that there were in Cleveland upward of thirty banks that were their creditors, and that these banks held the choice of the securities and the most equities."

The syndicate in Indiana. The Evans-Moore syndicate control the Central Traction Company of Indiana. They are credited with the intention of building a traction line from Indianapolis to Cleveland. They control a number of lines and rights-of-way through northern Indiana, but their chief property is the line from Cleveland to Detroit, now in process of construction.

JUBILEE FUND IS SHORT.

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A FATAL MISTAKE

Miss Wheeler Met Untimely Death at Detroit.

WAS BEAUTIFUL AND PROMINENT IN SOCIETY.

TOOK THE WRONG MEDICINE

SWALLOWED ARSENIC INSTEAD OF ANTI-PYRINE.

Physicians Worked Hours to Save Her, but Their Efforts Proved Useless.

DETROIT, January 2.—Miss Bessie Wheeler, a beautiful young society woman, died early to-day at her home in Second avenue from arsenical poisoning. Last evening she retired to her room to rest before starting to the theater. Soon afterward Miss Wheeler called to her mother for aid and said she had taken the wrong medicine. What the young woman had taken for anti-pyrine proved to be arsenic. Physicians were immediately summoned and worked over Miss Wheeler all night. Despite their treatment she died just two days ago. Miss Wheeler was twenty-two years old and was born in Rome, N. Y.

THANKED THE PRESIDENT.

Boer Commandant Called at the White House.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Commandant W. D. Snyman, who was a member of General De Wet's staff, in South Africa up to a year ago, and who for some time has represented the Boer cause in the West, called upon President Roosevelt to-day.

"I called upon the President," said he, "to thank him for having sent to my wife who is in South Africa, some money I desired her to have. I shall always feel grateful to President Roosevelt. I saw my wife's signature to-day for the first time in months."

"How did your wife get the money?" "Through the United States consul at Capetown and her answer to my letter was returned through the same channel." Commandant Snyman did not talk with the President about the war in South Africa.

"The Boers," said he, "can see easily that the President can do nothing to stop the war even if he were so disposed. But we shall appeal to Congress for an expression of opinion. We hope that both political parties in this country will unite in such an expression."

TWO WIVES AFTER HIM.

Each Loves Him and the Court is Trying to Adjust Matters.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

ANDERSON, Ind., January 2.—John Hays, a young man, was married at Kokomo, several years ago, but a divorce occurred and Hays came to this city. He enlisted with the local company in the One-hundred-and-sixtieth Regiment and after the war with Spain Hays got a divorce here, the court requiring that his wife was a non-resident, he should not marry for two years. Hays is now employed. Mrs. Hays No. 1, Mrs. Hays No. 2, and John Hays were in court to-day. Both women claim they love him and will not give him up. The Superior Court is trying to untangle the mix-up. Hays told the court he was married to his decision quickly. He paid most attention to Mrs. Hays No. 2.

CHAINED TO THE FLOOR.

Old Man Who Tried to Break Smallpox Quarantine.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

PARIS, Ill., January 2.—William Donah, an old soldier, has been chained to the floor of his room at Kansas, Ill., because he refused to remain in the house after it had been placed under quarantine. His son has smallpox, and Donah packed his grip and left the house. He was caught, and on the order of the mayor, trace chains were locked about his ankles and stapled to the floor. This was necessary to prevent a panic started by Donah's breaking quarantine.

MISS WILKINS IS MARRIED.

Novelist Is Wedded to Dr. Charles Freeman.

RANDOLPH, Mass., January 2.—Friends of Mary E. Wilkins at this place to-day received cards announcing her marriage to Dr. Charles Freeman, of Metuchen, N. J. When the cards were printed it was the intention that the ceremony should take place at Randolph, but word was received that Dr. Freeman's mother, on account of illness, was unable to make the journey to Massachusetts, and Miss Wilkins consented to go to New Jersey, where the wedding was solemnized last evening.

SAMPSON IS WORSE.

His Disease No Longer Responds to Treatment.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Admiral Sampson's malady progresses slowly, but very steadily, toward the end. Medical science can not check it. Symptoms of arterial degeneration have appeared, such as are incident to his malady, injecting great uncertainty into the case. However, the patient is becoming less tractable and responsive to treatment.

TWO THIEVES KILLED.

Attack a Dallas Detective with Fatal Results.

DALLAS, Tex., January 2.—Detective Pecos, of the Dallas police force, last night shot and instantly killed two crooks whom he was shadowing and who assaulted him for so doing. He shot Henry Clemens in the head, the bullet entering at the mouth, and "Spin," alias "Black," through the heart and right lung. Both men were wanted for burglary.

TWELVE PAGES

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

FANNING MADE CHAIRMAN

SUCCEEDS TAGGART IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NOW FOR STATE CHAIRMAN

His Friends Have Succeeded in Their First Step Toward Getting Him to that Place.

A plan developed to-day to place Joseph T. Fanning, of Indianapolis, one step nearer the chairmanship of the Democratic State committee. A movement was started a few days ago in Fanning's behalf by well-known party leaders in Indianapolis who are opposed to both Senator Steve Fleming, of Ft. Wayne, and U. S. Jackson, of Greenfield, for State chairman, and it is said to have already gathered considerable strength.

It became known shortly before noon to-day by party workers that an effort would probably be made at the district convention at the Cleveland Club at 2 o'clock this afternoon to elect Fanning district committee man to succeed former Mayor Taggart. The latter, who returned yesterday from French Lick, made the statement this morning that he would not be a candidate for committee man, and it was then announced that Fanning would Taggart.

Taggart said that he had been chairman of the district for ten years and that he wished to retire, as he thought some other party man should have a chance to serve. It had been generally understood that Taggart would accept the place, so the announcement was a complete surprise, as no one else had been considered for the place. The long, hard fight will come at the primaries Monday, have believed that they were expected to return Taggart and consider no other name.

Taggart conferred with some of his lieutenants during the forenoon, and it is understood that the word was passed around to them that he was to step aside and that Fanning, who is chairman of the city committee and his right-hand man politically, was to be elected. Those who learned of the movement regarded it as a part of the plan of Taggart, John W. Kern, Joseph E. Bell and others to place Fanning at the head of the State organization, although it has been given out lately by some of Fleming's friends that Taggart had pledged himself to support Fleming for chairman.

W. H. Hawkins, secretary of the State committee, made an emphatic denial to-day of the report that he is an active candidate for the State chairmanship. "I am not a candidate," said he, "nor would I accept the position under any circumstances, even if it should come to me unbidden. In his speech, expressed by many of my friends to run for chairman, but I have told them that I do not want the place and would not have it."

The district convention was called to order at 2 o'clock this afternoon by Taggart. There were over a hundred delegates. The convention was called to order by Taggart, who made a brief speech, thanking the delegates for the many good things done for him in times past and predicting Democratic success in the future. S. E. Moss was elected chairman of the convention.

Before the meeting Taggart, J. E. Bell and other leaders worked on the place for the election of Fanning as district chairman.

When nominations were called for Taggart placed Fanning in nomination, and his election was made unanimous. S. E. Moss, in his speech, expressed the hope that Mr. Taggart would be made national chairman.

It is also believed that the reappointment of Postmaster W. A. Willis, of Nashville, has been decided on. Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, the minority leader of the House, to-day personally presented the President with a set of complimentary copies of the addresses and papers of the Presidents of the United States. In making the presentation, Mr. Richardson laughingly asked the President to read carefully the constitution and Declaration of Independence. The President took the joke good-naturedly and replied that he would.

THIRD TERM FOR CRANE.

He is Again Inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, January 2.—Wm. Murray Crane took the oath of office as Governor of Massachusetts for his third term to-day. The attendance at the State house was the largest for a similar occasion in many years. The proceedings preliminary to the inauguration occupied about an hour. The inaugural address treated of State matters exclusively. One of the principal recommendations of the Governor was the carrying out of the plan of abolishing the money to be expended at the rate of \$600,000 a year.

The story, started by the publishers of gift concerns, has been denied several times, but from the letters and telegrams received, many publishers evidently believe such a ruling was made.

TRIP TO THE COAST.

Roosevelt Tells Visitors His Summer Plans.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Senator Perkins, of California, to-day introduced to the President, Professor Campbell, superintendent and director of the Lick Observatory, and Prof. Simon Newcomb, astronomer. Professor Campbell invited the President to visit the Lick Observatory. The President told him that it was his intention to make a trip to the Pacific coast this summer and that if his plans were carried out, it would give him great pleasure to visit the observatory.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

United States Weather Bureau.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

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Old Company, Nos. 141, 172, 37 and 174.
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Call any of these numbers, or simply THE
NEWS, and ask for the department you want.

STREET RIGHT.
The new year starts in for Indianapolis with everything encouraging. The old year has closed with a record phenomenal in every particular. Promises for the new year is no less bright. We may, indeed, with general prosperity in the country, expect increasing prosperity in this city. We may look to see our growth, great as it has been, accelerated. As a community we have little to do but to attend to a few principal things; the rest will take care of itself. And these things are easy. They rest necessarily on the mayor's initiative. That they are the right things to do should be apparent enough, but to stand for them will also be the best policy. Fearlessness in enforcing the law is the phrase that covers them all.

The mayor should purge the city of gambling and "policy" without fear or favor, without reference to who is hurt or harmed. All are alike in this particular and all should be treated alike. It is just as possible to make gambling as scarce and disreputable in Indianapolis as it is in the phreze that covers them all.

The streets and the sidewalks can be cleared and law rendered more inviting in every subject. That most persistent nuisance, the street smokes, can be abolished. The only way to get a thing done is to do it. There are instances in this city of practically perfect smoke consumption. Let the mayor make the new year memorable by enforcing the anti-smoke law regularly and consistently.

The result of this in a few months would be practically no smoke, and it is high time, indeed, that this were the condition. We have already seriously damaged our reputation and are standing in our own light in a double sense. Other cities are dealing with the smoke problem in a most encouraging way. We, alone, seem to be fearful lest the enforcement of law may compel smoke producers to go to some expense for proper furnaces and appliances, Cleveland, which has suffered so much more than we have, has done much to better conditions. In the two and a half years that we have had our present law, under which we have done so little, Cleveland has been doing much under its law with the result that in the last year alone 300 stokers and smokeless furnaces have been installed in old plants in which the smoke was very offensive, while the boiler houses of new plants have been equipped with smokeless furnaces or stokers.

Moreover, the record in Cleveland shows that while last March the average of smoke from locomotives was 30 per cent, it is now less than 15 per cent, and in some cases is below 10 per cent. This is an example of what can be done when there is a steady purpose in doing it. We have demonstrated in Indianapolis in many instances that smoke can be practically abolished. It is to be hoped that Mayor Bookwalter has reached the conclusion that the time for talk is ended and the time for action begun. He could not signalize the new year by any greater work than by steadily supporting the law in this behalf.

ENGLISH LABOR CONDITIONS.

Ben Tillett, one of the best-known labor leaders in England, a contestant for a seat in Parliament, and at present secretary of the General Dock Workers' Union of Great Britain, an article in the independent in defense of English workmen and their unions. He recites the good work that English trades unions have done in shortening hours, protecting life and limb, rescuing children, etc., none of which, by the way, has been denied. The lesson he reads of America is that the English have demonstrated that high wages mean efficiency and high economy and the gravamen of his charge is that England's inefficiency now is due to the men, but, to the masters, who grind down wages and proceed on the theory that low wages mean efficiency.

He brings, moreover, the charge that the employers are aloof and full of pride of place, are unenterprising and refuse to adopt modern methods. Above all, he dwells on what he calls their insane greed, characterizing them as willing to undertake any mad scheme that will secure low wages. The English workmen, he says, are not respected as American workmen are, and as a consequence they are more sullen and sullen, fighting viciously because they believe the English are callous. These facts, he says, on which Germany and America take the wrong. The charge that the fault of the English industrial system lies in the character of the English workman he says is largely a piece of smart tactics on the part of American millionaires, who thus good English employers on while they (the Americans) take the orders.

The American and the German manufacturers, he declares, listen to the wishes of their customers, while the English ignore them. Parochialism in production, he avers, a feature that is doing great harm to England's trade, and to add to the middle is the old dogma wiped out in other countries that the way to remedy the difficulty is to cut wages. Americans, he says, increase the wages and share the net profits of improved machinery, not perhaps to the extent that they ought, with the workman, but at least sufficient to give encouragement to good suggestions. But suggestions from workmen in England, he declares, would be looked on as impertinent. The American workman has more belief in himself, as well as a better chance, because he is made to feel that he amounts to something in the general economy. But employers in England are beginning to learn that as standardization in machinery means both efficiency and economy, so uniformity in wages and conditions means the same.

The effort of English employers now to

turn on the workmen Mr. Tillett declares will be met with increased resistance, but he is hopeful that out of the contest a better condition will come because of the position, more political insight and the proximity of dangerous competition. The better condition will be realized when it is understood that parsimony in wages is the worst policy; that high wages combined with capable management means low cost of production and high competitive resource. He avers also that the nation that ignores the economic philosophy of a high standard of living and a high standard of efficiency must inevitably succumb to the nation whose working people are more generously fed and are more vigorously productive.

It seems from Mr. Tillett's article that he has grasped only one part of the truth. Undoubtedly the fault with the British employer, Mr. Tillett perhaps makes the best generalization when he speaks of the condition as feudal and parochial. It is the old insular ignorance and prejudice that have now been thoroughly shocked by German and by American competition. The awakening shows grave faults on all sides. The civic and class prejudice between master and man is one of these faults. To generalize on the situation it would seem to be true to say that employers and employees in Great Britain have been organized not merely into opposing camps—proceeding on the idea that the way to prosper was to get as much as possible out of each other, instead of on the idea that the way to prosper is to give as much as possible to each other—but also on the lines of social caste, as if there were a barrier between them that neither could overstep. England has much to learn from us. She will learn it, we may be sure. For our part, we should see that we also learn of her, learn by her past mistakes and guard ourselves that we do not fall into them.

EXPANSION AND COMMERCE.

In a lecture at Louisville last night Gen. Wheeler said that he was convinced "that the retention of the Philippines, Guam and Hawaii is absolutely essential to our commercial development." It is supposed—or at least it has been intimated—that this view is the prevailing view in the South. Yet in thinking about it one can not but wonder how, if the Wheeler theory be true, we ever managed to expand commercially before we got hold of the Philippines, Guam and Hawaii. Surely our progress commercially has been steady and rapid. We have traded all over the world, and that before we owned any of our recent acquisitions or before we got Alaska. So it seems to us that it is foolish in the extreme to talk about the retention of any of our new possessions as "absolutely essential to our commercial development." Surely we could at least get along without Guam.

Of course, we understand that the idea is that the ownership of these islands will give us an advantage in trading with the far East that we should not otherwise have. But, after all, our greatest trade is with Europe, and it is likely to be for some time. And over and above all this, is the oft-demonstrated fact that a nation does not have to own or to control territory in order to trade with it. It does not have to have anything but the stuff to sell, and to be able to sell a better and cheaper article than its rivals. We suppose that there is no doubt of our holding Hawaii and Guam permanently, and the outlook for the retention of the Philippines is excellent, though on that subject there is some difference of opinion. But let us not make the mistake of thinking that they are "absolutely essential to our commercial development."

It will be well for us to remember, however, that there is one thing essential to our commercial development, and that is a modification of our present tariff duties. We can not, as President McKinley truly said, expect to go on forever selling to foreign nations without buying from them. There must be more liberal trade relations, brought about by a reduction of duties or by the negotiation of reciprocity treaties. It is idle to think of great commercial expansion if we persist in remaining a provincial power, and in holding to the doctrine that the best trade is with ourselves. With reform in this regard it would make little difference, as far as commercial expansion is concerned, what became of the Philippines, Guam and Hawaii. It is greatly to be hoped that the Republican leaders will see that some change is necessary, and that they will have the good sense to make it.

THE CUBAN ELECTION.

The election in Cuba was a foregone conclusion, and for this reason perhaps excited little interest either at home or abroad. The vote was light and there was much indifference. This is ascribed by some to the certainty of the result, by others as in the nature of a protest from the people against the imposition of official candidates. The result is read in some quarters as an indication that the Cuban democracy may look on the American policy as inevitable. And so we imagine it is. As Cuba's position ostensibly independent as it will be with the formation of its official machinery, the great fact remains that the island is still under the wing of this country.

Cuba has actually a good deal of the liberty of a State, but she misses the essential quality that makes our States free, and that is a part in forming the laws by which she is really governed. The new government of Cuba may work well. But no government will work unless there are conditions by which industry can prosper. The industries of Cuba can not prosper unless this country opens a market for them. So in the essential life-giving thing, the government of Cuba resides in Washington, and not in Havana. It is to be determined by Senators and Representatives elected in this country, and not by officials elected in Cuba. The truth of the business is that the whole situation is anomalous. If it is a good working arrangement for the time being, it is all that can be expected.

In Cuba the new government will be inaugurated, and will go along in a decorous and efficient fashion, as far as it can be efficient. The reality of things is to be decided at Washington with reference to the treaty. If moral forces are strong enough to suppress the greed of our bounty-fed industries, we shall break down the barriers and allow Cuba access to our markets, without which she must suffer and be still the withered member that she has been. Incidentally

we shall help ourselves by giving our consumers better opportunity. It would be un-American not to take any but an optimistic view. But there is danger that the protected interests will be strong enough to defeat "our plain duty," as they have been in the past.

THE SUNDAY SALOON.

Governor Odell, of New York, it is said, will, in his annual message, oppose Justice Jerome's plan for opening the saloons in New York city during certain hours on Sunday. It would not be surprising if this were true, for anyone who has followed the very interesting debate on the Sunday saloon question that was carried on during the recent campaign in New York, and that since the triumphant election of the reform forces has come to the front more prominently than ever has not failed to notice the reaction. One of the elements that elected Mayor Low was the German vote, and it was won by the distinct understanding that the reform forces would not be "puritanical" or rigid on the Sunday drink question.

The law in New York, with some special features, is the same that it is in Indiana and in most other States, that is, forbids the traffic at certain hours at night and on Sunday. In New York city, as in Indianapolis and other cities, it is practically ignored at all times, the traffic really being carried on without interruption. But there as here at the forbidden hours it is carried on with closed doors and more or less of disguise. New York people were tired of the hypocrisy of it. They were also mortified at the use Tammany had made of it as a means of blackmail by threatening the saloon keepers with enforcement of the law unless they paid for immunity. So there grew up with the reform campaign and followed out of it a great feeling that perhaps the time had come for a readjustment of the saloon question, and that it were wiser for us to pattern after the English if not after the continental nations. The English, it is well known, allow saloons to open at certain hours Sunday afternoon when there are no church services.

But while the proposition drew a good deal of applause and apparent support during the campaign, there has been a decided reaction since then, and that, too, among drinking classes. That is to say, the reaction does not wear the appearance of being a "puritanical" reaction for Sunday opening has been advocated from the pulpit notably by Dr. Rainford and Dr. Parkhurst. The opposition includes all who may seem, foreigners. Numbers of people born in Europe have been quoted as saying that they do not want a European Sunday in New York; that they prefer the American Sunday with its quiet. It is better, so they say, that those that will drink shall be compelled on Sunday to do it quietly. Fancy, they say, instead of this concealment of drinking, saloon doors open and crowds going and coming. This feeling has grown very rapidly, or rather its expression, for undoubtedly the feeling was there.

The Brooklyn Eagle declares that the Democratic members of the Legislature from the rural districts will vote against Sunday opening, and that large numbers of Democrats in cities, including the city of New York, will vote against it. It goes on to say that the people believe, rightly or wrongly, that the regulation of liquor selling belongs to the State, and they will not give special rights to the liquor interests for Sunday privileges even in the way of local option. The Eagle further believes that the people of New York city would, if they had an opportunity to vote, overwhelmingly declare against opening the saloons on Sunday. To any changes of inconsistency says, what is a fact, that the people on our side are not very much troubled about logic or consistency. They prefer to do what they consider the practical thing, and they do not believe it to be a good policy or good morals to countenance the open saloon by law.

The Eagle's view appears to reflect the drift of opinion in New York. It is instructive for us all, because here, as there, the saloon is the running sore of civil government, and it appeared for a while, as a result of the reform campaign, that there might be tried in New York a new method of dealing with it. But, unless all signs fall now, the proposal of this method has brought out unexpected support of the present method. In short, the consensus of opinion and feeling seems to be that our present law forbidding the traffic on Sunday, although it is violated behind closed doors, is better than a law that would open the doors on Sunday for a given time.

Policy must go.

Hanna and Foraker can be pretty mean to each other when they take a notion. Why not try a little reciprocity?

The News "points with pride" to its record for the year just closed, which was justly yesterday. It had a full and gratifying share in the abundant prosperity of the year. The number of its readers increased by thousands, and the advertisers crowded its columns as never before with their announcements. We begin the new year with renewed purpose to give our readers as good a newspaper as we can possibly make.

Clear the air and clean the streets.

The President shook hands with 5,300 people yesterday and was not rude to anybody.

We doubt whether the street car people appreciate the extent of the dissatisfaction with the present service. It is easy to account for complaints as the mere scoldings of a few malcontents. But this is not the case. From all parts of the city come protests, and they are backed by facts sustaining them. They come from the patrons of those lines on which the service is supposed to be the best, quite as frequently as from those on which it is admitted that it is not what it should be. The people of Central avenue and Alabama street were greatly amused to know that the people of Illinois street, Pennsylvania street and College avenue, the supposed best, were complaining in the same way. The service on the former lines is so unsatisfactory that the people who use them would willingly compromise on that given on the latter streets. The truth is that for some time the service has nowhere been satisfactory. The cars have failed to run in regularity, they have been slow, and people have missed their trains and been put to great expense and inconvenience as a consequence. With a proper schedule, adequate equipment and decent

management the cars should certainly as a general rule be run on time. And when, for considerable periods they are not run on time that fact is proof positive that something is wrong. We do not presume to say what it is. That is for the company to discover. If it fails to do its duty the city administration has abundant power to compel it to remedy present abuses.

By all means clean the streets.

Perhaps the poet laureate wished to say "A Happy New Year" to us, but he went to a great deal of trouble to say it. The same to you, Mr. Austin, if that was what you were driving at.

But Mr. Carnegie still has a comfortable fortune left.

While Mr. Barcus is bobbing up again, it might be well to inquire how his old friend Richardson is getting along, and how the sale of their book goes. By the way, how interesting Mr. Barcus could make his publication, "Success," if he would but print instillments of his own thrifty business career.

The number of Boers killed, wounded and taken prisoners for 1919 is given out from London as 14,887. Why were not the British losses also stated, so that the world could make a comparison?

That was a very pretty story that came from New York, to the effect that a young woman was giving up millions of dollars in order to marry the man she loved, but the story was robbed of much of its romance when the fact was brought out that she would have \$10,000 a year anyhow, and she was being asked to consent to break her father's will. What these commercial times would like to see would be a young woman who would be willing to begin the battle of life with the man she loved, by going into the kitchen and becoming a real helpmeet. That would be something like.

Of course, Germany does not mean to make war on the United States. Has not Emperor William asked Miss Roosevelt to name his new yacht?

The stock of the sugar trust is bobbing up and down as if inviting certain Senators to take a "flyer." By the way, wonder if these Senators will see no harm this winter in speculating in sugar stocks when their votes will so largely influence the market?

That railroad accidents come in bunches, as many superstitious people believe, has had corroborative evidence in the last week or ten days.

A beggar arrested after many complaints against him gave another city as his home. Possibly he spoke the truth. In any case, he deserved arrest, and so do all of his kind. There are ample means of many kinds here for the right relief of all suffering people. The voluntary charities were never more efficient than now, while the legal means of relief can be invoked at any time. If the cases are genuine, and the need is real, the law will sustain them and help them sustain themselves. If they are not genuine they deserve suppression and punishment.

It begins to look as if the Pan-American conference now meeting in Mexico will be about as effective for peace as the conference at The Hague.

We think it true that the prejudice in the Federal courts is usually in favor of the corporations. Judge Lochren's decision in the Northern Pacific case does not tend to dispel this idea. And yet it is not at all unlikely that the fight into which he was drawn was merely one between two opposing cliques of capitalists.

That was a delicious moment at the White House reception yesterday when General Miles shook hands with the President and gave smile for smile.

The warriors who have been trying so hard to kick up a row between the United States and Germany must, one would think, feel very foolish. It is clear that the two governments thoroughly understand each other, and that Germany has gone almost as far as Great Britain in recognizing the Monroe doctrine. As for ourselves, there never was the smallest reason to believe that we should seek to protect the South American republics against the demands of other creators. Such a policy as that would not be sustained by public sentiment, and by none would it be repudiated more quickly than by the people of the United States. It is pretty hard to get up a war between two powers neither of which wishes to fight. The lesson is one that the warriors ought to take to heart.

Judge Stubbs has found the effective way of dealing with law-breaking saloon keepers. Why shouldn't they have their licenses revoked when they deliberately and continuously violate the law?

Three Americans outflanked and put to flight twenty Filipinos yesterday. The significant part of this story is not that the Americans were so brave, for they are always that, but that insurgents should be found within six miles of Manila.

The largest whistle in the State, it is said, is to be placed in an Indianapolis manufactory. It is to be so big as to be easily heard all over the city, a three-inch steam pipe furnishing the noise-making power. Why? Why should it be so? Why should there be a whistle of this size or any size in this factory or in any other? There was a time when whistles were as necessary as a bell on a farm to-day. But to-day it is a poor man indeed that has not some sort of timepiece. There are a dozen ways in which the supposed need of whistles in an industrial establishment can be supplied. Simple gongs in every department, to be touched by electricity, would supply the place. Whistling by railroad locomotives is forbidden in the city. Whistling by factories ought likewise to be forbidden.

It is refreshing indeed to hear so much said these days about the necessity of electing good and capable men to office, but it will be some time yet before these sentiments will be fully indorsement of the active party worker.

The peaceable way in which the Cuban elections passed off is not at all to the liking of the annexationists in this country.

In Memoriam.

B. O. N. Obit. Sunday, Dec. 28, 1919.

Brave, cheerful, loving, strong of heart and true, Friend who ne'er failed in loyalty of soul, Before whose steadfast eyes great hero's goal, Seem'd with a kindly light that ev'ry dawn, Him closer by his charm! Ah, we who knew—How shall our torn hearts be again be whole In this grim world stunned by his death-bell's toll, Shadowed by clouds that darken heaven's blue? But thinking thus, weaken his kindly face, Lit with the joy of bound companionship, And laugh with him o'er many an old-time jest! O blessed memory, that thus can trace The dear old life, whose loveliness we soon shall miss To fare with him on the eternal quest! A. H.

In the Orchard.

Does Love remember yet the little house
Where we the summer's sun was set,
To shelter him forever 'neath green boughs,
That he might dream and all the world forget?
The road beyond the orchard, where men
Serving strange gods, remembering not Love's
Name,
Until the lonely afterdays that rouse
Within the heart the serpent of regret,
And turn to lead the gold upon their brows,
Where one of old Love's clinging roses met,
Does Love remember yet the little house?
If we forget not, how should Love forget?

Does Love remember how the apples hung
From drooping boughs above us, dewy wet;
And how all golden in the dusk they swung
Like little lanterns that in branches that
Held the first stars—the stars that shall
not set?
While Love remembers? How the blackbird
sung,
As in a whisper, when Love himself was young,
He sang for Aucassin and Nicolette,
Till the songs in Love's clear silver tongue
For hours that were in green places yet
Remembers Love how bright the apples hung?
If we forget not, how should Love forget?

Does Love remember flower and fruit that
were?
Or dream how spring shall stir to blossom yet
The boughs that winter winds have stricken
If we remember, how should Love forget?
—Wittold Wilson Gibson in the Cornhill.

Life is Struggle.

To wear out heart, and nerves, and brain
And give a world of trouble to your pain,
Be eager, angry, fierce and hot,
For what's all this to you to have or not?
For 'tis not in the world, but in the soul,
That the victory is won, and the goal,
It is not in itself a bliss,
Only to keep us all alive.

To say we truly feel the pain,
And quite are sinking with the strain;
Believe, and say we never believed,
And then to go away and be deceived,
A thing we've had to keep to keep,
Till heart and soul to hold it cheap,
And then to go away and be deceived,
Only it is precisely this.

SCRAPS.

Chicago prohibits the gathering of cigar butts.

The human lungs usually contain about one gallon of air.

A shipyard at Omatia, Japan, still in operation, was established 180 years ago.

Dr. Samuel Smiles, the author of "Self-Help," has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday.

About forty bartenders attended services in a Cleveland church on a recent Sunday, by invitation.

In the last thirty-three years \$20,000,000 has been spent in this country upon an Indian population of 180,000.

Out of 1,000,000 soldiers of the civil war more than 500,000 were wounded, 400,000 over six feet three inches in height.

One of the Buenos Ayres newspapers has a consultation room in which the poor can get medical and medicine free.

Hewitt—How did you get your German friend down on you? Hewitt—I gave him a genuine case of German measles.

England's hop crop approximates 600,000 hundredweight, while Germany's has fallen from 558,000 hundredweight in 1909 to 218,000 in 1919.

Caligula was a maniac. For nights together he would walk the halls of his palace unable to sleep, uttering curses and cursing the night and praying for day.

Louis XIII could not grow a beard, and in completing the king's smooth face the courtiers all shaved, and bearded faces were the fashion during his reign.

There are now in Europe forty stations of wireless telegraphs, where messages are sent in less than a minute.

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INDIANA'S GREATEST DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

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without a doubt the greatest Linen Sale we have ever had.
No wonder; there are no better Linen values to be had than those you get at these annual sales of ours. The crowds have been great all day, but will become greater as the sale progresses. Don't miss the opportunity to replenish your linen chests with such values as these. :: :: :: :: ::

250 dozen hemmed Wash Rags, 4c quality, January sale price, each.....	2 1/2c	75 dozen hemmed Huck Towels, size 20x88, heavy quality, 17c value, January sale price, each.....	12 1/2c	150 yards cream Table Linen, 68 and 72-inch width, 50c quality, January sale price, a yard.....	39c
2,000 yards bleached cotton Crash, January sale price, a yard.....	4c	150 dozen all-linen bleached Napkins and checked glass Napkins, 75c quality, January sale price, a dozen.....	50c	72-inch heavy bleached Damask, handsome designs, \$1.00 value, January sale price, a yard.....	75c
40 pieces check glass Toweling, the 7c kind, January sale price, a yard.....	5c	100 dozen all-linen fast-edge bleached Napkins, \$1.25 quality, January sale price, a dozen.....	\$1.00	Extra heavy cream Table Linen, \$1 quality, January sale price, a yard.....	75c
40 pieces all-linen brown Crash, 10c quality, January sale price, a yard.....	8c	100 dozen 20-inch all-linen Napkins, heavy Scotch goods, \$1.75 quality, January sale price, a dozen.....	\$1.39	200 yards 60-inch bleached Table Linen, 60c values, January sale price, a yard.....	40c
50 pieces bleached linen Crash, the 12 1/2c quality, January sale price, a yard.....	10c	75 dozen 20-inch Scotch damask Napkins, worth \$2.00, January sale price, a dozen.....	\$1.50	72-inch all-linen bleached Damask, 80c value, January sale price, a yard.....	65c
100 dozen hemmed Huck Towels, the regular 10c kind, January sale price, each.....	7c	35 dozen 3/4 fine bleached damask Napkins, \$2.75 quality, January sale price, a dozen.....	\$2.25	\$1.25 quality bleached Damask in new and beautiful designs, with Napkins to match, January sale price, a yard.....	\$1.00
100 dozen hemmed Huck Towels, very special value in the January sale, at a dozen.....	\$1.00	65 dozen very fine satin damask Napkins in new and exquisite designs, \$4.00 quality, January sale price, a dozen.....	\$3.00	80 pieces India Linen, 15c quality, January sale price, a yard.....	10c
Large Huck Towels with fancy borders, the 22c kind, January sale price, each.....	17c	200 yards cream Table Linen, imported goods, 80c quality, January sale price, a yard.....	18c	25 pieces fine white Oxfords in plain and fancy weaves, 40c quality, January sale price, a yard.....	25c
Bleached Damask Towels, hemstitched, 35c quality, January sale price.....	25c			20 pieces Turkey red table Damask, 85c quality, January sale price, a yard.....	25c
40 dozen bleached Napkins, 10c quality, \$1 quality January sale price, a dozen.....	75c				

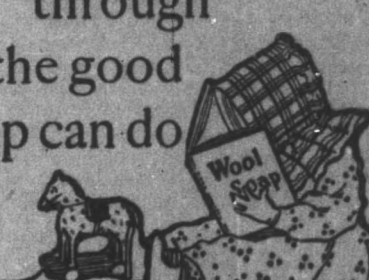
JANUARY SALE DOMESTICS, FLANNELS AND BLANKETS

9-4 ready-made bleached Sheets, January sale price, each.....	47c	1 case white crochet Quilts, full size, January sale price, each.....	59c	All-wool Tricot in plain colors, for waists, January sale price, a yard.....	25c
42x36 or 44x36 ready-made bleached Pillow Cases, January sale price, each.....	7c	Silkoline Comforts, filled with white batting, January sale price, each.....	90c	Extra heavy Flannelettes and Velours, 12 1/2c to 16c kinds, January sale price, a yard.....	10c
Remnants of Outing Flannel in light color, 10c quality, January sale price, a yard.....	7c			1 case plain white 10-4 cotton Blankets, worth 60c, January sale price, a pair.....	47c

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

One Hundred American Poets
XLVII

is for
Alphabet—
read this one
through
And learn of the good
that Wool Soap can do



JOHN TOWNSEND TROWBRIDGE.
John Townsend Trowbridge was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., September 18, 1837. He was born on a farm and received his education in the common schools, supplemented by a term at a classical school and by private studies. In 1857 he began writing for the press, having come to New York. Soon afterward he removed to Boston, in the vicinity of which he subsequently lived, engaged in editorial and literary work. He became a popular writer of juvenile fiction, of which he published many volumes, and was managing editor of Our Young Folks from 1870 to 1873. His books of verse include "The Vagabonds, and Other Poems," 1888; "The Emigrant's Story," 1895; "A Home Jody," 1891, and "The Last Earl," 1893.

Midsummer.

Classified (Want) Ads

One Cent a Word for
Each Insertion.

DIED.

O'CONNELL—Thomas O'Connell died Jan. 1. Funeral from the residence of his brother Murty, 940 Stillwell st., 8:30 Friday; from St. Joseph's church, 9 o'clock.

AGER—Mary C. Ager died Jan. 2, 1902, at the

home of her parents, Thomas and Catherine
Ager, 2207 Wheeler st. Funeral from St. Francis
church, at 2 o'clock, Saturday morning.
Friends invited.

STEINKRUGER—Mrs. Christine Steinkruger
died Jan. 1, at 5 p. m., age 81 years, at her
home, 1119 E. Washington st. Mother of Mrs.
Pauline Pothast and Mrs. Mary Eix. Funeral

services Saturday, 4th, at 2 p. m.

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 Old 254. C. H. KRIEGL, New 254.
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FUNERAL DIRECTORS - FRANK A. BLANCHARD, Undertaker, Lady attendant Southeast corner Ohio and N. Delaware
Phones: Office, 411; residence, 653.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS -
LICENSED EMBALMERS.
Can Ship Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.
Lady attends all calls for ladies and children.
FLANNER & BUCHANAN.
320 N. Illinois st. Both phones 641.

BURIAL VAULTS.

BURIAL VAULTS-Protect your dead by using

BURIAL ROBES—Made to order on short notice.

SOCIETY AND CLUB MEETINGS.
SOCIETY—I. O. O. F.—Phoenix Lodge, No. 4, meets every Friday evening at 14-16 W. Ohio st. Visitors welcome.

THEODORE ADOLPH EMMERT, Commandant.
THEODORE LANGBEIN, Scribe.

SOCIETY—MARONIC—Indianapolis Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. C. Meeting Friday evening, Jan. 3, at 7:30 o'clock; also work in Masters degree. Visiting companions welcome. **WILLIAM H. THICKSTEN**, H. P.

TOM ODDY, Secretary.

SOCIETY—Queen Esther Chapter, No. 2, O. E. S.: Stated meeting at Masonic Temple to-morrow (Friday), January 2, at 7:45 p. m. Work in installation of officers. Brothers welcome. **ELMER H. BILLINGS**, W. M.

WITTIE RANDOLPH, Secretary.

SOCIETY—K. of P.—Indianapolis Lodge, No. 54 meets in regular convention this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock. Work in page rank. Castle Hall, corner Pennsylvania and Market sts. Elevator. Visitors welcome. **GUY A. BOYLE**, C. of C.

SOCIETY—Notice of Election of Trustees: H. J. South Side Lodge, No. 4189; G. U. O. O. F., State of Indiana, 1901. Notice is hereby given that South Side Lodge, No. 4189, G. U. O. O. F., will be meeting at its regular place of meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall, on the evening of the 8th day of January, 1902, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing three trustees to serve during the ensuing year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

CHARLIE CRAWFORD, P. M.

JOHN ERCH, N. G.

PALMISTS, CLAIRVOYANTS, ETC

CLAIRVOYANT — MADAM WHITE, 600 N.
Market st.; ladies, 25c.

CLAIRVOYANT — MRS. ALISANDRE'S predic-
tions come true. Readings and advice 25c and

CLAIRVOYANT-PROF. MASON, the greatest living exponent of clairvoyancy and mediumship, is permanently located at 219 N. Illinois.

st. If you are in trouble of any kind, discontented, unhappy or unsuccessful in your financial or domestic affairs, he will tell you what you are unsuccessful, and how to gain your desires.

How to control the one you love.
How to succeed in business.
How to have good luck.
How to make your home happy.
How to conquer your enemies.
How to marry the one of your choice.
How to regain your health.

Hours: 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 218 N. Illinois st.

CLAIRVOYANT—
HELEN BROSHAW.
THE WONDERFUL HISTORY OF ANCIEN
SEERS DOES NOT RECORD TO THEIR
CREDIT A MORE STRANGE AND EXTRA
ORDINARY GIFT THAN IS POSSESSED BY
THIS MODERN WOMAN.
LIFE HOLDS IN SOME WAY, FOR EVER
MAN AND WOMAN'S WEALTH HAPPINESS

These may be obtained by consulting Helen Broshaw, who, without a question, gives you the names, dates, facts and locations in the past, present and future; tells you every hope, fear, wish of your life. No cards or other ingenious schemes to allure the confiding, and the vast problems of life, such as love, courtship, marriage, divorce, sales, journeys, wills, prop-

erty, etc., and having obtained the same, you will be satisfied with the naked eye. Absolute satisfaction is guaranteed. The only one in the world who will reunite friends, cause a speedy and happy marriage with the one of your choice, give good luck, remove the evil influences, reveal the earth's buried treasures; stop the drinking habit; or any business that you may want done or refund your money. Hours 10 to 9 daily and Sundays, to 6. Consultation by mail will

stamp.
FEE FOR READINGS, 50 CENTS UP.
THIS WEEK ONLY.
PARLORS, 122 N. NEW JERSEY ST.

STORAGE.

STORAGE-PHONE 676 FOR HOGAN.

STORAGE—Moving, 3¢ per load. Telephone 765.
STORAGE—FISHBACK WAREHOUSE CO.
 413-417 S. Pennsylvania. Telephone 203.
STORAGE—500 business cards for 40¢. Co.
 prices on all printing. **VICTOR**, 26 N. Dela-
 ware.
STORAGE—Packing and moving. **S. P. HAM-
 ILTON**, 17 N. Alabama; phone 768. Special

STORAGE—Goods packed, hauled and stored
339 E. Washington. Both phones 3023. LEW
SHANK.

STORAGE—No rats, mice or bugs; new storage
house; your goods in separate apartments. 10
N. Alabama.

STORAGE—Get rates for household goods and
vehicles from C. E. SHOVER, 335 E. Wash.

st. Tel. 7 old.
STORAGE—Furniture, pictures, chinaware
packed. OTTO SUESZ, Phone 2553, corner of
Delaware-Massachusetts ave.
STORAGE—PACKING, HAULING.
HOGAN TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.
22, 24, 26 W. GEORGIA. PHONE 675.
STORAGE—Central Public Warehouse, 110-112

STORAGE—Will get your goods free if stored with us four months. **BORN TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.**, 215 E. Market st., either phone 314.

STORAGE-IND'Y'S WAREHOUSE CO., W. E. Kurtz, Pres.; H. A. Crosland, Mgr.; 10

533 S. Pennsylvania; phones 1343. We store
pack and haul.

STORAGE -- INDIANA TRANSFER COMPANY. in city. LEW SHANK. Washington st.	STORAGE AND Best and cheapest Tel. 3088. 839 E
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

STORAGE-UNION TRANSFER AND STOR-
AGE CO., phones 775; only first-class house
hold goods, and merchandise solicited. CRAN

PERSONAL
PERSONAL—Cimona cures asthma.
PERSONAL—Photography: babies and children.

PERSONAL—Money loaned on watches and diamonds; largest possible amount; lowest rates. 223 Stevenson Building.

OPTICIAN.

OPTICIAN—DR. EMERSON DRULEY, specialist in optics. Eyes examined, glasses furnished, consultation invited. 2½ Massachusetts ave.

OPTICAL—Are you looking for gold spectacles or eyeglasses, and want to save money? Go to **ROUSE & MAYHEW**, 106 Monument Place, English Hotel Block.

Badger's

For Friday's Selling

26 Extra Super all-Wool Art Squares, to close them out quick, we offer:

	Regular Price.	Reduced Price.
26 1/2 yds.	6.00	3.95
34 1/2 yds.	7.00	4.65
28 1/2 yds.	8.00	5.90
34 1/2 yds.	9.00	6.15

INDIA STOLS

A few left, all at 53c each.

CARPETS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES.

Badger Furniture Co.
INDIANAPOLIS

PANIC IN NEW YORK HOTEL

GUESTS AT THE MORTON HOUSE STAMPEDED BY FIRE.

MANY FIREMEN OVERCOME

Department's Hard Work Saved the Hotel and Kett's Theater—Night Engineer Lost His Head—Exciting Scene.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The Morton House and Kett's Theater, at Union square and Fourteenth street, were threatened with destruction by fire early this morning. One hundred frightened patrons of the hotel were forced by the smoke to make a hasty exit from their rooms, and a great deal of excitement was caused in the neighborhood by the fear that the fire would spread. Twenty-two firemen were overcome by smoke and the fire department worked three hours before they had the flames under control. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

The fire was discovered by the night engineer of the Morton House. An alarm was sounded in by him without waiting to warn the guests of the hotel, who, when they were awakened, found the hallways full of smoke. None of them waited to dress, but gathering up their valuables, they hurried to the ground floor, where they found a refuge in the restaurant, which was free from smoke.

The firemen tried to fight the flames from the sidewalk, but were obliged to lower ladders into the cellar and fight the fire from there. The smoke in the cellar was so dense that many of the firemen were overcome by it. An ambulance was called from a hospital and all the men were resuscitated. It was three hours before the hotel guests were able to return to their rooms. All were badly chilled and many of the women were hysterical from fright. The origin of the fire could not be learned. The hotel and theater are in the same building. The fire was confined to the lower part of the hotel. The theater was not damaged.

DEAD MAN IDENTIFIED.

He was Killed by His Intended Victim in Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 2.—George F. Donovan, who attempted highway robbery last night at Twenty-first street and Calumet avenue, was shot and killed by his intended victim, Eugene Hector, financial officer of a Chicago newspaper, it is thought to be the son of respectable parents living in Springfield, Mass.

In his pocket was found a letter addressed "Dear Mother," and signed "Will," dated Manila, January 30, 1901, and referred to domestic affairs at Springfield. It indicated the writer to be a stenographer in the employ of the United States Philippine commission. Another letter, dated Boston, Mass., 1899, recommended George F. Donovan as a faithful man who had been employed at Trinity Court, Dartmouth street, Boston.

Worked in Indianapolis.

Hector formerly lived in this city, and was employed on the Indianapolis Journal as a reporter. He went to Chicago about 1898, where he met with many difficulties before obtaining a paying position. He has many acquaintances in this city, who speak well of him.

Nervous Prostration

Given up by the Doctors. She was kept alive from day to day by injecting food into her body. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer restored her to perfect health.

Such cures as the one recorded below, has been a miracle, but there is nothing marvelous about them. The simple fact is that Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer will cure any case of Nervous Prostration, no matter how far advanced it may be. It was stricken with nervous prostration, a severe irritation of the spinal nerves so bad that I was confined to my bed; could neither eat nor sleep. It was necessary to inject liquid food into my body to keep me alive. The many physicians who treated me were unable to help, and finally gave me up to die. While in that condition I was advised to try Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. I could feel the good effects of the third dose, and the first bottle helped me to believe so much benefit could be derived from so little treatment. After using three bottles I was entirely cured, and I was my healthy self again. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer certainly saved my life, and I can recommend it to anyone afflicted with any nervous trouble.—Mrs. Mary Linsae, Charlotte, Mich.



MRS. MARY LINSAE
Charlotte, Mich.
CURED OF
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
—BY—
WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER.

MADE SAFE BY BLOW

A LUCKY FIGHT FOR GEORGE BRUMMER.

DEEP GASH IN HIS HEAD

Has Apparently Made Him Right Mentally, and He Does Not Want to Go Back to Insane Hospital.

George Brummer, thirty-eight years old, of 284 West Pearl street, presents a strange case. A blow on his head seems to have cured him of insanity. He was hospitalized from the Central Hospital for the Insane some time ago. Last Saturday his wife noticed the old symptoms returning and Dr. Lowry, who was called, was instrumental in the filing of papers for Brummer's recommitment to the institution. Before the time set for taking him to the asylum Brummer got into an altercation with some one and was struck over the back of the head with the butt end of a whip, a deep gash being cut in his head. Dr. Karchner, who sewed up the wound, noticed that Brummer was apparently sound of mind. Since Brummer has appeared to be sane, right mentally and his wife is making every effort to keep him from being taken to the insane hospital.

G. A. R. POST RESOLVES.

Condemns the Pensioning of Widows of Dead Presidents.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)
MARTINSVILLE, Ind., January 2.—Blankenship Post, G. A. R., has taken a very pronounced stand against the pensioning of widows of dead Presidents, saying that, while "esteeming most highly" the patriotism and valuable services of comrades Harrison and McKinley, and allowing none to excel us in admiration of their abilities and unflinching integrity, we, notwithstanding, earnestly protest against the passage by Congress of these or similar bills. "We regard the proposition an insult to the thousands of widowed pensioners, and the injustice of giving \$5,000 a year pensions to very wealthy widows who do not need it, and \$200 a year to those equally deserving, who, in many instances, are in absolute need of it, is a gross injustice; and we therefore request our Senators and Representatives to use influence to defeat such legislation." Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to Senators Fairbank and Beveridge and to Congressman Holliday.

HANDLED OVER \$3,000,000.

Money Order Department's Business Last Year Very Heavy.

Superintendent Byfield, of the money order department, made his annual report to Postmaster McGinnis to-day, showing that he had handled over \$3,000,000 during the year ending December 31, 1919. During the year \$3,032,940.07. There were 2,100 international orders amounting to \$27,127.60. The remittances from postmasters amounted to \$1,787,780.33, the number of orders being 15,531. The department paid \$2,775 domestic orders amounting to \$2,101,541.69, and 970 international orders amounting to \$15,227.53. The business of the department showed a heavy increase over the preceding year.

Postmaster McGinnis's report for the month of December shows that the increase over December a year ago was 14.8 per cent. December receipts amounted to \$8,000,000. It is believed that the receipts for the fiscal year which ends March 31 will exceed \$50,000, which will probably result in an increase in salaries of the postoffice officials and employees.

Park Board's Balance.

The total balance left from appropriations for last year that the Board of Park Commissioners has on hand, as computed to-day by Secretary Bert Fiebelman, of the Park Board, is \$1,810.11. In the miscellaneous park fund there is \$338.01 and in the purchase of land fund \$338.01. The board retains these two balances, but the rest reverts to the general fund. The maintenance fund for military park.

Death of Mrs. Jacqueline Morrison.
Mrs. Jacqueline Morrison, wife of George C. Morrison, died last night at her home, 116 Fletcher avenue, of tuberculosis, after an illness of nearly seven years. She was thirty-six years old, and had been a resident of this city for the last ten years. Her husband and one son, George Morrison, survive. The body will be taken to Shelbyville, to-morrow, for burial.

M. O'Connor Co. Incorporated.
The M. O'Connor Company, wholesale grocers, of Indianapolis, organized under the laws of the State to-day, with capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are W. L. O'Connor, Charles B. O'Connor, James Borden, Edward O'Connor, Edward J. O'Connor, Joseph S. O'Connor and M. M. O'Connor.

C. E. Coffin Reappointed.

Mayor Bookwiler said at noon to-day that the reappointment of Charles E. Coffin as a member of the Board of Public Park Commissioners would be made probably some time to-day. It has been understood that Mr. Coffin would be re-appointed. His term expired to-day.

Bankruptcy Petitions.

Petitions in bankruptcy were filed in the United States Court to-day by Hammick Brothers, of Van Buren, and J. B. Stalcup, of Bloomfield. The liabilities of Hammick Brothers are \$3,000, assets \$5,000; liabilities of Stalcup \$7,000, assets \$3,107.

New Smallpox Case.

A new case of smallpox was discovered to-day at 77 Center street, but the name of the patient was not reported to the City Board of Health. The patient is a woman, who was taken to the City Hospital, and the house where the case was discovered is to be quarantined.

A Piano-forte Recital.
Miss Eva May Alden, of Terre Haute, will give a recital to-night at Baldwin's music rooms, for which Miss Niblack, her hostess, has sent out invitations.

Jerome Goes In.
NEW YORK, January 2.—William T. Jerome took the oath as district attorney of New York county to-day.

BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

There will be no night class at the Manual Training High School, to-morrow evening.
The Women's Relief Corps of Martin R. Delany, G. A. R., will install officers to-night.
Thomas E. Spafford, county commissioner, is severely ill with pleurisy at his home in Haughville.
Knights and Ladies of Security, Indianapolis Council, No. 847, last night installed the following officers for 1920: President, James Van Yatta; first vice-president, James Comer; second vice-president, Joseph Davis; prelate, Mary Johnston; corresponding secretary, Mary B. Cook; financial secretary, Charles B. Cross; treasurer, Higginbottom; guard, R. Thompson; conductor, J. M. Cross; trustees, Amos Halnes, Joseph Davis and Julia Stockdale.



"This makes the fifth time you've asked me for a dance. Why don't you dance with some of the other girls?"
"Well, you see, I dance so badly I hate to ask them."

CHILEANS BLOCK THE WAY.

Compulsory Arbitration Plan in Danger of Being Smothered.

MEXICO CITY, January 2.—The situation in the Pan-American conference continues critical and probably not until after to-morrow will the fate of the gathering be known. The Chilean delegates were closeted with one another yesterday when they decided to give any information as to their tentative action. If they remain firm and refuse to allow the plan of compulsory arbitration to be reported to the conference, then either they or several of the other South American delegates must withdraw. The burden of peace-making falls on the Mexicans, as the United States delegates remain neutral. Though the latter will not sign a plan of compulsory arbitration they have no objection to allowing such a plan being signed by some of the South Americans, to be reported to the conference, as long as the United States goes on record as having nothing to do with it. Still the Americans will not take an active part in procuring admission for the compulsory plan.

When asked why they do not take the same stand as the Americans, the Chileans hint that the introduction of the compulsory plan will be the pretext for covert attacks on Chile, like that of Bates; that the facts will be misrepresented abroad and that their enemies in South America may endeavor to use the same sanction of the conference for compulsory arbitration against Chile in the future. The situation is the theme for general conversation in political circles.

UGHT TO BE STOPPED.

Horseman Tells How Government Horses Are Branded.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

WASHINGTON, January 2.—A Chicago horse dealer was in the city this week, selling a couple of very fancy saddle mares to young Westinghouse. He spoke of Roosevelt's objection to the custom of docking tails. "That is all right," said he, "but I don't understand why he does not go after the practice of branding Government stock. I have a thousand horses to the Government during the last year. They all have had to be branded as soon as accepted. The horses suffer agonies when the hot iron is slipped on the flesh of their haunches. I have seen a horse jump five feet into the air and cry out in pain. It is not just as effective to brand on the hoof. They would not feel it, and it will last for years before it must be renewed."

Vote Ordered on Road Building.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

HENRYVILLE, Ind., January 2.—The county commissioners have named Tuesday, Jan. 13, when the taxpayers of Monroe, Silver Creek and Union townships will vote on the question of building gravel roads in this and adjoining townships. It was originally understood that the townships would vote separately on the proposition, so if the one township voted negatively there would be no building in that township, but under the order of the commissioners the voting will be as a unit. It is likely that the proposition will carry in Union and Silver Creek townships, but there is strong opposition thereto in Henryville and vicinity. A petition will be presented to the commissioners on Monday next, asking that each township vote separately.

Parker Sends His Messages.

LONDON, January 2.—In accordance with his annual custom, the Rev. Joseph Parker, minister of the City temple, to-day's midday service in the temple, the first held in 1920, read a number of messages which he proposed to send to various important persons in behalf of his congregation. The first message was intended for King Edward, and the second for President Roosevelt, each sentence of which was heartily cheered.

Burned While Preparing Supper.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

NASHVILLE, Ind., January 2.—Mrs. John Axson, of Jackson township, this morning, was horribly burned about the face yesterday. She was preparing supper and her clothing caught fire from the cooking stove. Her arms were badly scalded. There is hope of recovery. Mrs. Axson is the wife of a prominent farmer.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. John W. Beach.
MIDDLEBURY, Conn., January 2.—The Rev. John Wesley Beach, LL.D., formerly president of the Wesleyan University, is dead at his home here, after a long illness, due partly to old age.

Oldest Old Fellow Dead.
SANTA BARBARA, Cal., January 2.—James Davidson, the oldest Old Fellow in the United States, is dead here. He was born in West Virginia eighty-nine years ago, and became a member of Franklin Lodge, at Wheeling, on June 17, 1833.

Indiana Deaths.
VINCENNES, Ind., January 2.—Louis Osterhage, sixty-five years old, died suddenly, this morning, as he started down a hill. He was well known in the A. C. circles, and was to have been installed quartermaster of the local post to-morrow evening. His wife died about three weeks ago.

BROOKVILLE, Ind., January 2.—Mrs. Rachel Goodwin is dead, of congestion of the lungs, after brief illness. She was seventy-five years old, and widow of the late John R. Goodwin, of Brookville University, now DePaul.

WESTFIELD, Ind., January 2.—Cyrus Bowman, of Eagletown, is dead at the home of his son-in-law, Ellis Roberts. He was eighty-seven years old. He came to this county from North Carolina when a young man, and taught school for the 40s. He engaged many years in the mercantile trade at Eagletown, and was a lifelong member of the Friends' church.

PERRY HEATH ON MORMONS.

Sorry He Did Not Discover Utah Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Mr. Perry S. Heath, formerly First Assistant Postmaster-General, and now proprietor of the Salt Lake City Tribune, who is at the New Willard, said yesterday: "I wish I had discovered the West twenty years ago. If I had, I believe I would have found it the greatest country for young fellows with capital that I ever knew anything about. In Colorado I believe there are fully one hundred millionaires, all of whom have made their money in mining during the last few years. I have been out there intensively for a little over a year, and recently have taken up headquarters at Salt Lake City. I went to Utah to look after some mining interests, and now I am a director in Senator Clark's railroad and own the leading newspaper of the State.

"I have met a great many Mormons," continued Mr. Heath, "and I have nothing but praise for them. I have found them fine men to deal with, and I believe they are living real American lives, as regards marriages. The Mormons have had a revelation that they must make no more plural marriages, and they always have been a people of great integrity. When the revelation was announced and it was known there could be no more plural wives, those who already had them were not compelled to be considered divorced, but they practically went to this extreme. They do not live with more than one woman, although they provide for the others. No more plural marriages are being made, and the revelation has had a revelation that they must make no more plural marriages, and they always have been a people of great integrity. 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